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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

FARMERS' RESISTANCE CAUSES  
FAILURE OF COOPERATIVES

DODGE FARM WORKERS' COOPERATIVES -- La Bulgarie, [anti-Communist paper], No 5, 1 May 50

According to the national convention of farm workers' cooperatives held in Bulgaria on 6 April 1950, a vast majority of farmers are reluctant to join cooperative enterprises. The following facts and figures, recorded at the convention, account for the failure of the cooperative movement:

In a village of the district of Lom, out of 219 farmers only 12 joined the cooperatives, and in another village only eight out of 181. Even those who join try to circumvent the rigid government regulations by any number of tricks. Thus, in the Pazardzhik district, flax seed is being used for chicken feed, or sold on the black market, while at the same time, farmers request the government to allot them large quantities of the seed. In the same district, farmers refuse to sow wheat and barley, pretending they are short of seed, but actually they are selling tons of the grain on the black market. Furthermore, the farmers of this district refuse to use tractors, preferring to keep the grain they would have to deliver in exchange for tractor services for their own use.

The minister also reported that farmers are growing wheat instead of red pepper, and soybeans instead of cotton, and, besides withholding the grain, also try to withhold livestock deliveries. A decree on milk and milk product deliveries, issued 1 April 1950, was passed to prevent misrepresentations such as the following: the district soviet of Nikopol registered only 568 out of its 6,953 milk cows, the village of Elentsa, only 21 out of 210, and Pabrovo only 18 out of 198. Furthermore, to evade state deliveries, farmers declare that all their cows are with calf and, consequently, give no milk. The decree stipulates that henceforth the registration of cows will be based on the relative milk deliveries.

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REFUSE TO GROW TOBACCO -- La Bulgaria, [Anti-Communist newspaper], No 5,  
1 May 50

A decree of the Council of Ministers passed on 15 April 1950 includes the information that this year's tobacco production is very late. It ascribes the delay to the poor educational campaign conducted by the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Tobacco Monopoly Administration, as well as by the local soviets.

In the district of Khaskovo, the tobacco-sowing plan has been met only by 2.4 percent, in the Kharmanli district by 9.25, and in Nova Zagora by 1.4 percent. In many districts no sowing was done until March 20.

The Ministry of Trade is considering measures to penalize the persons responsible.

The actual reason for these failures lies in the fact that according to the trade agreement between Bulgaria and the USSR, the entire Bulgarian tobacco production is being delivered to the USSR on the basis of 1936 world market prices. The tobacco is re-exported by the USSR to Western European markets, whereas the Bulgarian producers have to sell their tobacco for almost nothing, which explains their reluctance to grow the commodity.

BOOST MINT OIL PRODUCTION -- Rabotnichesko Delo, No 77, 18 Mar 50

Decree No 288 of the Council of Ministers, passed 9 February 1950, includes the following provisions intended to expand mint oil production:

The government will grant 30 kilograms of grain for every kilogram of mint oil, but not over 280 kilograms for every member of the household.

Mint of the "Micham" type was introduced in Bulgaria about 20 years ago in Karlovo Okoliya, and later in the Kazaniuk, Plovdiv, and Asenovgrad areas. Sowing takes place in March and harvesting at the end of July. The average yield is 3 kilograms per decare but, with better care, it could be brought up to 7 kilograms.

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